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IN ADDITION

TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,
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RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- What the Future Will Bring – on Horoscopes, Fortune Tellers and Talismans
- Popularity of Disco Polo Music
- Political Party Preferences in August
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Local Authorities
- Social Moods in August
- Attitude to Government in August
- Trust in Politicians on the Eve of New Political Season

Whose life is the hardest?

The vast majority of respondents believe that currently in Poland there are people or social groups that experience greater difficulties than others, have less opportunities to meet their needs.

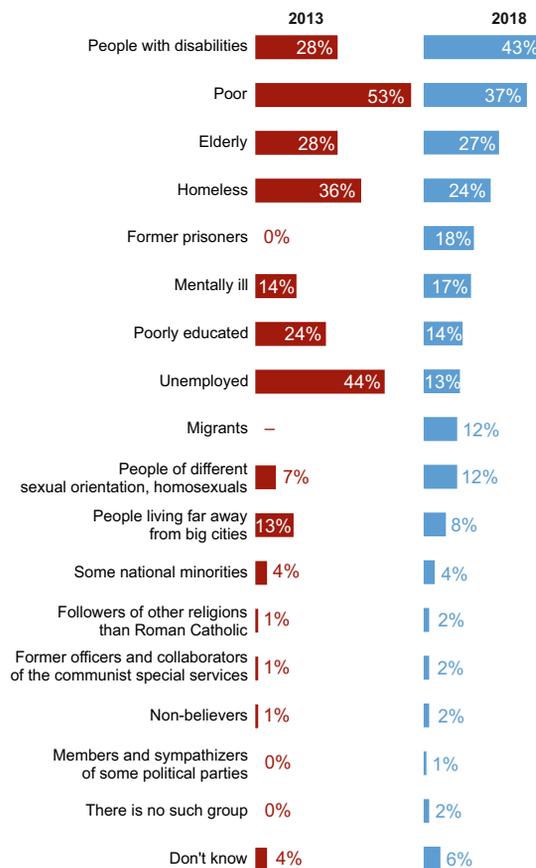
In your opinion, are there currently people or social groups in Poland that experience more difficulties than others, have fewer opportunities to fulfil their life needs?



In public opinion, people with disabilities are in the worst situation, followed by the poor, seniors and homeless.

Over the last five years, there have been significant changes in the perception of the groups with most difficulties. In 2013, respondents believed that the greatest difficulties and limitations are faced by the poor, secondly by the unemployed, and thirdly by the homeless. Comparing this year's results with data from five years ago, comparability of answers is limited due to a change in the list of groups at risk of exclusion, i.e. the addition of the category of "migrants" this year. Nevertheless, changes in the perception of groups at risk of exclusion that have occurred over the past five years are very clear and symptomatic. The significance of factors related more or less directly to the material situation, i.e. poverty, unemployment, homelessness, education, and living away from big cities, has declined. On the other hand, despite the extension of the list, there is an increased perception of risk for

Which of the following groups are in the worst situation and face the greatest difficulties and limitations in society?

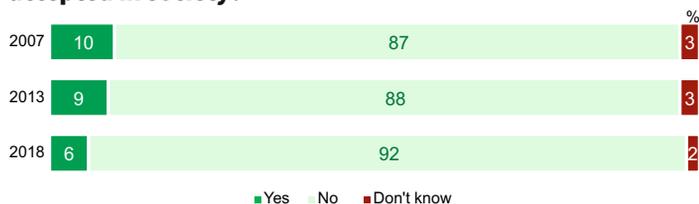


Up to 3 choices

people with disabilities, people with a different sexual orientation and the mentally ill. Older people and some national minorities were mentioned with comparable frequency.

Over the past five years, the percentage of respondents who feel worse treated, less accepted in society has fallen. Currently, 6% of adult Poles feel discriminated against.

Do you personally feel treated worse than others or less accepted in society?



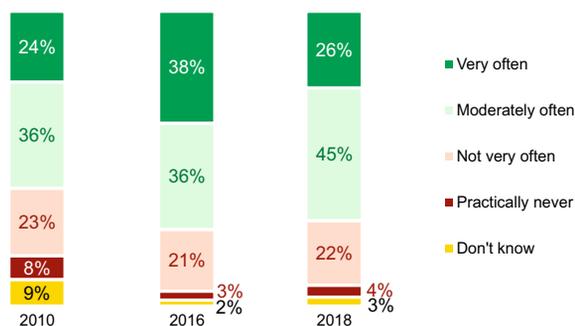
The perceived lack of acceptance is most strongly related to the assessment of material living conditions: 29% of people dissatisfied with their standard of living feel discriminated against. In addition, elderly respondents and people with primary education feel worse treated than others. The sense of exclusion also corresponds with participation in religious practices: people who participate in religious service several times a week relatively frequently feel lack of acceptance in society (16%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Who Has the Hardest Life?", August 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2018, N=952. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Patriotism of Poles

The vast majority of respondents (71%) often feel proud of their national origin, with over a quarter (26%) declaring that this feeling accompanies them "very often". This is a clear increase since 2010. Comparing this year's results with the data from the previous measurement (2016), pride in being Polish has weakened somewhat: although a similar percentage of respondents declare experiencing it, there is a decrease in intensity, with fewer people feeling it "very often" (decrease by 12 percentage points), and more people having such feelings only "moderately often" (increase by 9 points).

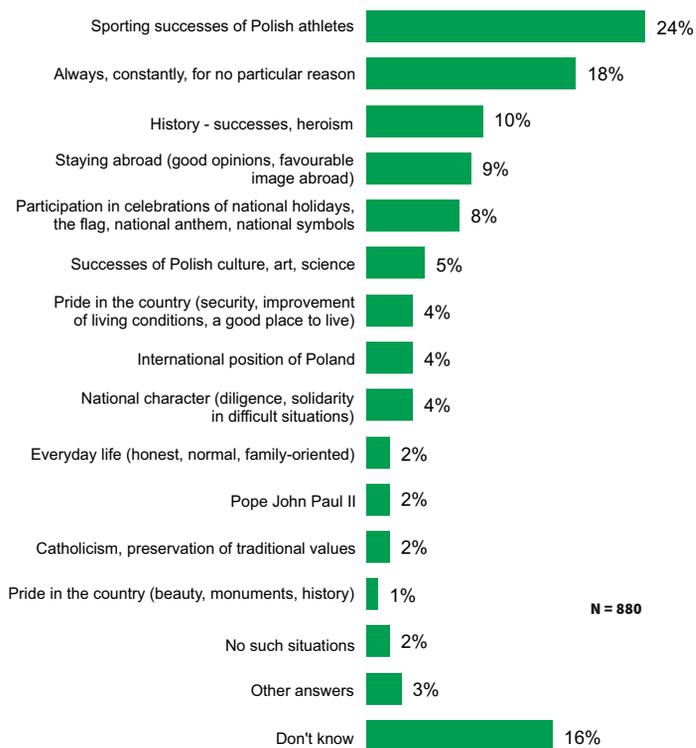
How often do you feel proud of being Polish?



Pride of national origin is most often associated with the successes of Polish athletes (almost a quarter of respondents declare that they feel it in such circumstances). This does not mean that sport is the main source of national pride, but sports events most often stimulate this feeling. A significant percentage of respondents (18%) say they do not need a special event to feel proud of their origin - they feel proud every day,

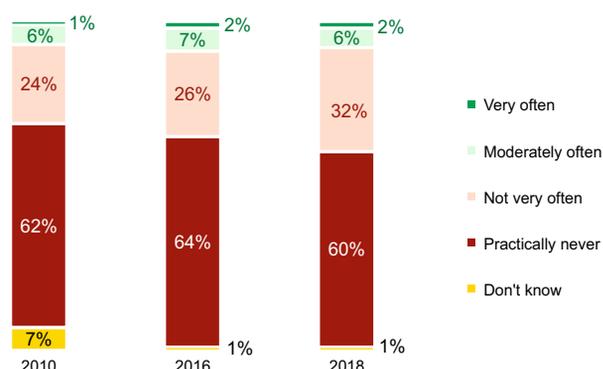
constantly. Every tenth declares feeling proud at the memory of Polish history and heroism of Poles. Other situations in which we are proud of our origin include foreign trips (9%) and celebrations of national holidays and other references to national symbols (8%).

Situations in which respondents feel proud to be Polish



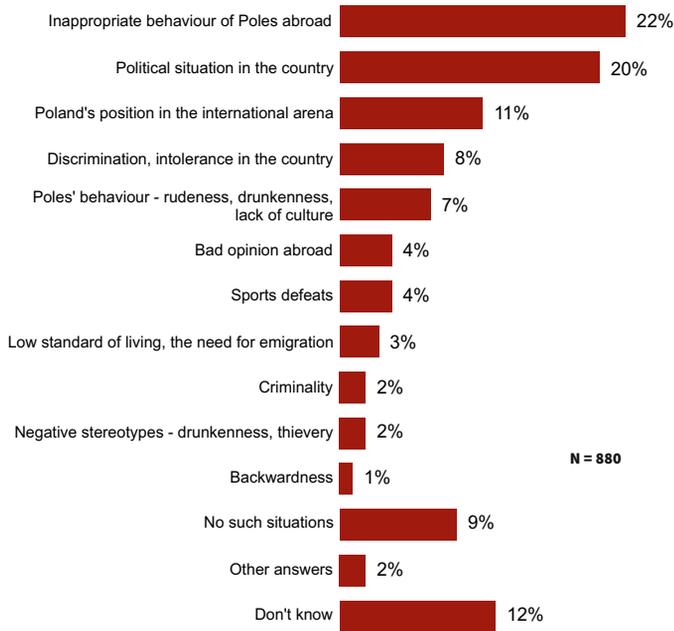
The feeling of shame resulting from nationality is much less common than pride. Shame associated with being a Pole is often felt by less than one tenth of respondents (8%). One third (32%) feel it rarely (6 percentage points more than in 2016), and more than half (60%) virtually never experience it.

How often do you feel ashamed of being Polish?



Among the reasons for feeling shame associated with nationality, the most frequently mentioned are: behaviour of Poles abroad (22%), political situation in the country (20%) and Poland's position on the international arena (11%). Significant percentages of respondents also indicate cases of discrimination and intolerance in our country (8%) and inappropriate behaviour of Poles - rudeness, drunkenness, disrespect towards each other (7%).

Situations in which respondents feel ashamed of being Polish

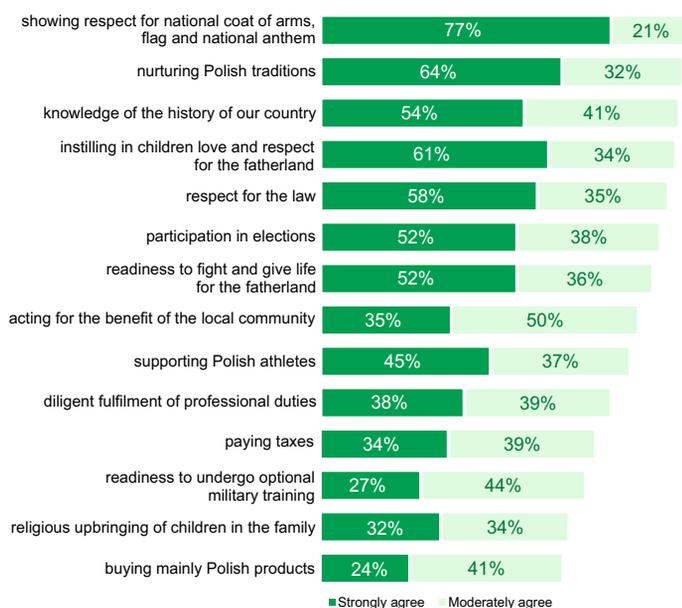


The vast majority of Poles (88%) consider themselves patriots, with almost two out of five (39%) declaring this strongly.

Respondents almost universally understand patriotism as showing respect for the emblem, flag and national anthem (98%), nurturing Polish traditions (96%), knowledge of the history of the country (95%), instilling in children love and respect for the country (95%), respecting the law (93%) and participation in elections (90%). Patriotism is least often associated with buying primarily Polish products (65%) and religious education of children (66%).

Do you agree that patriotism consists in...

Percentages of affirmative answers.

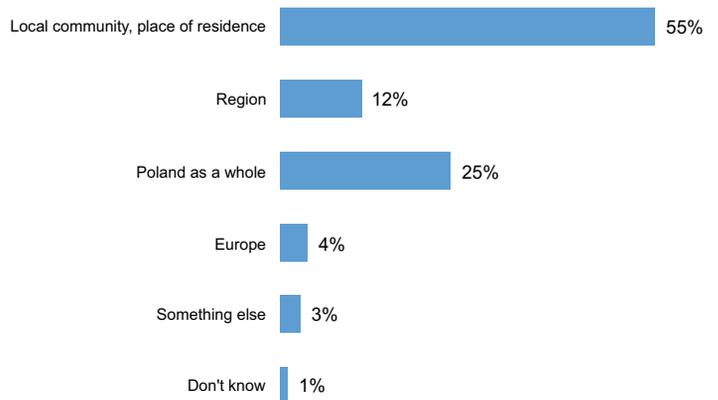


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Patriotism of Poles", August 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2018, N=952. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Local history

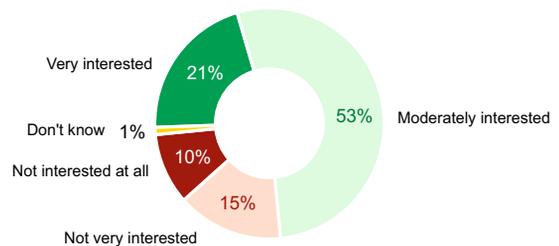
The local community, the place residence, is the most important point of reference if we consider identifications based on a territorial basis. Over half of respondents declare that they feel connected primarily with the local community, the place where they live. One-fourth identify mainly with Poland, and one-eighth feel primarily residents of the region. Only a few identify themselves mainly with Europe.

Which of the following do you feel most connected to?



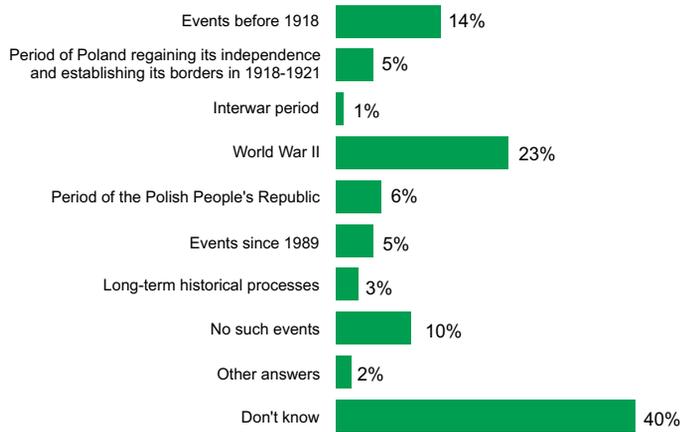
Nearly three-quarters of respondents (74%) declare interest in the history of the locality in which they live, including one fifth of the total (21%) who are very interested in local history.

Are you interested in the history of your place of residence?



Local memory of Polish villages and cities was largely shaped by the World War II. Almost a quarter of respondents spontaneously list events that took place in 1939-1945 as significant for the local history: war activities, persecution of civilians, guerrilla warfare or territorial changes that are a direct consequence of the war. Relatively many people reach back to times before Poland regained its independence in 1918: the period of the town's creation and its development, partitions, and occasionally also to the events of the World War I. Every 20th respondent lists events related to the regaining of independence by Poland and the setting of borders in 1918-1921 as particularly important for the local history. More or less the same number of people indicate in this context the period of the Polish People's Republic and the time after 1989.

What historical events were particularly important for your town/village and influenced its fate?

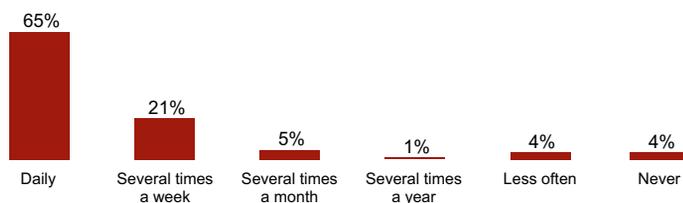


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About Local History", July 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2018, N=989. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Listening to music

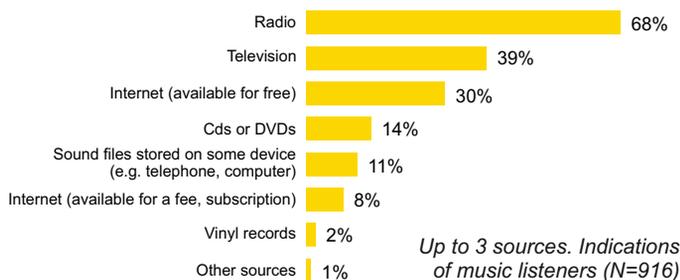
Almost two-thirds of adults listen to music every day, one-fifth do it several times a week, while others are less likely to listen or do not do it at all.

How often do you listen to music?



The majority of respondents usually listen to music broadcast on the radio (68%), the second largest group (39%) choose music from television, and nearly one third (30%) select services available free of charge on the Internet.

What is the most common source of the music you listen to?



The choice of the source of music is most strongly related to age. Respondents who are at least 45 years of age more often than average listen to music broadcast on the radio, and those who are over 54 disproportionately often choose television. Younger respondents, especially the youngest, opt to a greater degree for online music, both available for free (which is the most popular source for the 18-24 age group, 72% of whom listen to music this way) and paid services (23% in this group). In addition, a significant part of young people play sound files stored in the memory of a smartphone or other device (27%). CDs are relatively popular among people 25 - 34 years old (21%), while vinyl albums are the most popular among youngest respondents (9%).

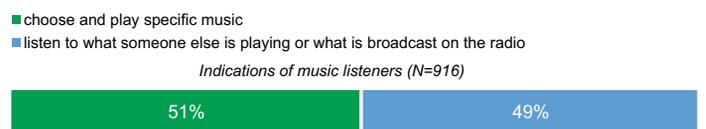
The vast majority of listeners usually combine listening with other activities, e.g. work, study, cleaning (83%). However, only about one-sixth (17%) of listeners usually do nothing else at this time.

Usually, when you listen to music, at the same time...



Half of respondents (51%, among the youngest respondents as much as 87%) usually choose and play specific music. Almost the same proportion (49%) usually listen to what someone else is playing or what is being broadcast on the radio.

Do you generally...



Most listeners (29%) prefer broadly-understood pop or popular music. A slightly smaller group (20%) like disco polo, and a comparable proportion (17%) listen to rock music. About one-eighth of listeners (12%) appreciate classical music. One-fourteenth (7% in total) listen to club music, dance, generally understood electronic music and disco. Some listeners also spoke about interest in jazz (5%), hip hop, rap (5%), and folk music (3%). Other musical genres were mentioned even less frequently.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Listening to Music", August 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2018, N=952. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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